

**MOTOR VEHICLE WITH A HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR-
CONDITIONING SYSTEM**

DESCRIPTION

The invention pertains to a motor vehicle with a heating, ventilating and air-conditioning system to which the measured values of a solar sensor and an interior temperature sensor are supplied, which sensors are arranged on a
5 common housing.

DE 36 24 171 A1 discloses a heating and/or air-conditioning system for a motor vehicle which is coordinated with a temperature sensor and at least one moisture sensor. In the interior of the vehicle a first temperature sensor and a first moisture sensor are provided for regulating the interior climate to
10 comfortable values. A second temperature sensor and a second moisture sensor arranged in the exterior region of the vehicle, preferably in the outside air intake channel of the heating and/or air-conditioning system make it possible to condition the drawn-in air before it is blown into the interior. A third temperature sensor and a third moisture sensor arranged near the windshield
15 enable the recognition of an imminent or already existing drop in temperature below the dew point on the interior side of the windshield of the vehicle and the initiation of corresponding countermeasures. The third temperature sensor in the windshield may be omitted if the windshield temperature is estimated from a correlation of the exterior and interior temperature. An improvement in the
20 estimation is possible by additional reference to the signal from a radiation sensor. All sensors are arranged locally separated from one another and in each case electrically connected separately to the regulating device of a heating and/or air-conditioning unit, which results in a considerable cost for installation.

DE 199 07 401 A1 also discloses a process for preventing windshield
25 fogging in a vehicle with which the relative humidity precipitating on a

windshield is measured by a moisture sensor as relative humidity and a moisture signal corresponding to the measured moisture is sent to a control device of a ventilation system. To increase driving safety by timely recognition of a fogging of the windshield under all climatic conditions and independently of solar radiation, it is proposed that the control device be supplied with a signal from a solar sensor corresponding to the intensity of the incident solar radiation. From this signal the heating of the moisture sensor is approximately determined and from the heating and the measured relative humidity the actual relative humidity on the windshield surface is determined.

10 From DE 198 13 093 C1 a motor vehicle with a heating, ventilating and air-conditioning unit is known to which measured values from at least one solar sensor and a temperature sensor are supplied, the temperature sensor and the solar sensor being arranged in a common sensor housing in the vehicle interior. The temperature sensor serves as the only interior temperature sensor for registration of the temperature of the interior of the vehicle. No measurement of the air humidity is envisaged.

 The objective of the invention is to devise a motor vehicle of the type mentioned initially which contains an easily installed system of measurement sensors for supplying measured values on the basis of which convenient control of the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning system is achieved.

20 According to the invention the problem is solved by additionally arranging a moisture sensor on the housing for supplying measured values to the unit.

 This measure assures the installation of different sensors in the interior of the vehicle at a low installation cost. The measured values from the solar sensor, the interior temperature sensor and the moisture sensor make it possible to control the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning units in order to achieve a comfortable interior climate.

According to an advantageous version of the invention the interior temperature sensor and the moisture sensor are arranged on the housing in such a way that the interior temperature sensor is blocked off from the airstream emerging from the defroster nozzle, and the moisture sensor extends into a
5 airflow channel of the defroster nozzle. Accordingly a threatening drop in temperature below the dew point which would result in fogging of the windshield exposed to the airstream from the defroster nozzle is detected and suitable countermeasures can be initiated such as switching over to fresh air operation.

For further simplification of the installation the electrical connections of
10 the solar sensor, the interior temperature sensor and moisture sensor are preferably in contact with the control unit of the HVAC system or a vehicle bus by means of a common plug connector. The measured signals are transmitted as timed signals for further processing.

It goes without saying that the aforementioned features as well as those
15 described below may be used not only in the combination reported above but also in other combinations. The scope of the present invention is only defined by the claims.

The invention is explained in more detail below with reference to examples of embodiment and to the corresponding drawing. The single figure
20 shows a longitudinal section through the relevant region of the vehicle according to the invention.

The vehicle comprises a windshield 2 glued onto a car body flange 1, behind which in the interior of the vehicle an instrument panel 3 is arranged which forms the upper limit of a defroster channel 4 and into which a defroster
25 nozzle 5 is positioned which is directed toward the windshield 2. As indicated by the arrow A the airstream generated by the HVAC unit passes out of the defroster nozzle 5 into the interior space 6 of the vehicle.

A housing 7 of a solar sensor 8 is fastened into the instrument panel 3 and held there secured against rotation. The solar sensor 8 includes sensor elements 10 arranged under a light-permeable hood 9, which sense the incoming solar radiation. An interior temperature sensor 11 on the housing 7 is thermally
5 decoupled from the housing 7 and instrument panel 2. The housing 7 also carries a moisture sensor extending into the flow channel 12 of the defroster nozzle 5, said interior temperature sensor 11 being directed toward the moisture sensor 13 with the housing 7 interposed in order to shield it against the airstream emerging from the defroster nozzle 5. The housing 7 has a plug connector 14 to
10 couple the solar sensor 8, the interior temperature sensor 11 and the moisture sensor 13 to the HVAC system.